OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1746. [N°. 168.]

CONTINUATION *of our last.*

NEVERTHELESS *Henry* having slain *Richard* in *Bosworth-Field*, the Crown was here put on his Head by the Lord *Stanley*, with the general Acclamation of the People: But he was wise enough to think his Title to it was not very good, 'till it was made so by an Act of Parliament; and therefore, in the first Year of his Reign, he procured one to pass in these Words:

For the Wealth, Prosperity, and Surety of this Realm of England, *and for avoiding all Ambiguities and Questions, be it ordained,* &c. *That the Inheritance of the Crown of the Realms of* England *and* France, *with all the Preeminencies and Dignities Royal to the same appertaining, and the Ligeances to the King belonging beyond the Seas,* &c. *shall be, rest, remain, and abide in the most Royal Person of our Sovereign Lord* Henry *the Seventh, and in the Heirs of his Body, lawfully coming, perpetually, with the Grace of God, and so to endure, and no other.*

Thus did the wisest of our Kings establish himself, and the best of (*a*) our Historians mentions it as one of the greatest Instances of his Wisdom, that he did not press this as a Declaration or Recognition of ancient Right, but only as an Establishment of the Possession which he then had; nor to have the Remainder limited to any Person after the Determination of his Estate, but was content with the Settlement upon himself, and the Issue of his own Body, leaving it to the Law to decide what was to follow upon the Failures of such Heirs.

Nor can any Thing be more clear than that *Henry* the Seventh, depended entirely on his Parliamentary Title, without extending any Pretences of his, or his Wives, (who was Heir of the House of *York*) beyond this Establishment, inasmuch as the Oaths of Allegiance, and other publick Tests and Securities, which were required at that Time of the Subjects, were not in general Terms to the King, his Heirs, and Successors, but only to the King and the Heirs Male of his Body, lawfully begotten: An Instance of this (without going any further) may be seen amongst the Records printed at the End of the late History of the Reformation, where Cardinal *Adrian*, when he was promoted by *Henry* the Seventh to the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, renounces all Clauses in the Pope's Bulls, which may be prejudicial, *Domino meo Supremo, et Hæredibus suis corpore suo legitimè procreatis, Angliæ Regibus*; and he does afterwards swear Allegiance in the very same Words, without taking any Notice of remoter Heirs.

Henry the Eighth, Heir to this Entail, succeeded his Father, and tho' he attempted as much for arbitrary Power, and used Parliaments with as little Respect as any of his Predecessors, yet, even he, never doubted of their Power in settling the Succession, but valued it much, and resorted to it frequently.

In the Twenty-fifth Year of his Reign, an Act pass'd wherein the Parliament says, *They were bounden to provide for the present Surety of the Succession*; and then they take Notice of the great Mischiefs and Effusions of Blood which had happened by Reason of the Doubtfulness of the true Title, *And for the avoiding of all future Questions do enact, that the Imperial Crown of this Realm, shall be to King* Henry *the Eighth, and the Heirs of his Body, lawfully begotten, on Queen* Anne, *and the Heirs of the Bodies of such several Sons respectively, according to the Course of Inheritance, and for Default of such Issue, then to the Sons of his Body in like Manner, and upon Failure of such Issue, then to the Lady* Elizabeth; *and after her to any other Issue in Tail, and then the Remainder is limited to the right Heirs of* Henry *the Eighth.* By the same Statute every Subject, at his full Age, is obliged to take an Oath to fulfill the Contents of it, and the Refusal is made Misprision of Treason; and the next Parliament, which was held in the Year following, does particularly enact an Oath for that Purpose.

Some few Years after, these Acts were repealed, and the Parliament entail'd the Crown upon the King, and the Heirs of his Body by Queen *Jane*; and Power is given to the King, for Want of Issue of his Body, to dispose of the Succession by his Letters Patents, or his last Will.

It is also made Treason, if any usurp upon those to whom it is so appointed. Here the Parliament do not only use their Power of changing the Succession, but *they delegate it to another.*

And in the Thirty-fifth Year of this King's Reign, the Parliament, by another Act, take Notice of the great and high Trust, which the Subjects had in him, in putting into his Hands wholly the Order and Declaration of the Succession; yet the King being then ready to go into *France*, they do enact that after his Death, and the Death of Prince *Edward* without Issue, the Crown should be to the Lady *Mary*, and the Heirs of her Body, but both subject to such Conditions as the King should limit by his Letters Patent, or by his last Will, signed with his Hand; and if the Lady *Mary* performed not these Conditions, that then the Crown should go to the Lady *Elizabeth*, as if the Lady *Mary* had been dead without Issue, and if the Lady *Elizabeth* neglected to perform such Conditions, then it should go to such other Person as the King should appoint in the same Manner as before, as if the Lady *Elizabeth* had been dead without Issue; and Authority is given to him by his Letters Patents, or his last Will signed with his own Hand, to appoint the Crown to remain to such Person or Persons, and for such Estate, and under such Conditions as he should please.

An Oath also for observing this Statute is appointed, and it is made Treason to refuse it, or to disturb or interrupt any Person to whom it is limited by this Act, or should be by the King, pursuant to the Power given him thereby.

This is abundantly sufficient to prove, that it was the universal Opinion of that Age, that the Succession was wholly under the Controul of Parliaments, who not only limited it as they pleased themselves, but subjected it to Conditions, and to the Appointments of others. But the Thing was in its own Nature so evident, that they who had the greatest Reason, and were most concerned to do it, did never presume to question the Power of a Parliament in this Point.

Lethington, Secretary of *Scotland*, in a Letter of his, written to Sir *William Cecill*, then Secretary of State here, wherein he argues in Behalf of the Title of his Mistress *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, to succeed Queen *Elizabeth*, against a pretended Disposition made by the last Will of *Henry* the Eigth to his Niece the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to the *French* Queen, if his own Issue fail'd, says of these Statutes that gave the King Power to dispose of the Crown, that they were against Equity to disinherit a Race of foreign Princes, and that they were made in an abrupt Time, (as he terms it) but yet he confesses that since the Thing was done, it was none valid and unavoidable, unless some Circumstances did annihilate the Limitation and Disposition made by King *Henry*'s Will.

(*a*) *Lord* Bacon.

As the following Historical Account of the Life and Reign of his late Catholick Majesty PHILIP V. *of Spain, cannot but be agreeable to our Readers, we could not omit giving it a Place in our Paper.*

THIS Prince was the second Son of the Dauphin Lewis of France, by Mary-Ann, Daughter of Ferdinand Elector of Bavaria, and Grandson to Lewis XIV. He was born December 9, 1683. O. S. and had the Title given him of Duke of Anjou, which he bore till the Year 1700, when he was called to the Succession of the Crown of Spain by the Will of Charles II. the last Monarch of that Kingdom of the Austrian Line; which Disposition of the Crown Lewis XIV. having, in Breach of the second Partition Treaty, accepted on Behalf of his Grandson Philip, occasioned the last general War.

Several Spanish Grandees of the French Faction having invited the Duke of Anjou to take upon him the the Sovereignty, in Conformity to the Will of deceased Sovereign, he set out for Madrid, after having been solemnly acknowledged by his Grand-father as King of Spain, and made his publick Entry into Madrid Feb. 8, 1701. The October following he was married to the Princess Mary Louisa Gabriella, Daughter to the late Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia, at which Time King Philip was in Possession of the whole Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, and was acknowledged by all the Powers in Europe, except the Emperor; but the Scene very soon changed, for next Year Prince Eugene invaded his Dominions in Italy; which obliged King Philip to repair thither, where he was present in the Battle of Lazara, and is said to have given Proofs of Personal Courage.

The Late Emperor having assum'd the Title of Charles III. and preparing to sail on board an English Fleet to Spain, King Philip found it necessary to return thither, where he found Things strangely altered, a great Part of his Subjects ready to take up Arms against him, and a potent Alliance formed to support his Rival, whose Cause was owned by the King of Portugal, and by his Father in-law the Duke of Savoy. Catalonia was first in the Revolt, which was soon after followed by

Arragon, and ſuch ill Succeſs had his Armies in Italy, that by the Advice of his Grandfather, he entirely evacuated that Country. In 1707 his Affairs were in ſome meaſure reſtored, by two very remarkable Events; the firſt was the gaining the Battle of Almanza on the 14th of April, by the Duke of Berwick; and the other, the Birth of Lewis Prince of Aſturias on the 14th of Auguſt following. In 1709 the Allies had ſo great Succeſs, that King Philip found himſelf ſhut up, as it were, in Caſtile; and the Year following the Loſs of the Battle of Sarragoſſa, forced him to abandon Madrid, into which his Competitor entered into Triumph. It was not long however before he forced the Allies to retire from thence into the Kingdom of Arragon.

The next Year 1711, King Charles became Emperor, which gave Philip a great Advantage, ſo that he ſoon recovered all that had revolted from him in Spain; and in the Year following concluded a Peace with England and Portugal, and quickly after with the reſt of the Allies, the Emperor only excepted. In Virtue of this Peace, Naples, Milan, with the reſt of the Spaniſh Dominions in Italy and the Low-Countries, were yielded to the Houſe of Auſtria, and Sicilly given to the Duke of Savoy, who was afterwards forced to Exchange it for Sardinia, by the Quadruple Alliance; and King Philip alſo ſolemnly renounced his Right of Succeſſion to the Crown of France, in Favour of the Houſe of Orleans.

On the 3d of Feb. 1714, he loſt his firſt Conſort Queen Mary, by whom he had Lewis, Prince of Aſturias, before mentioned, Philip Prince of Caſtile born May 28, 1712, who died ſoon after, and Ferdinand, the preſent King of Spain, born Sept. 12, 1713. The King could not be long without a Wife, and therefore the very ſame Year, viz. Sept. 5th, he married Elizabeth Farneſe, Daughter and Heireſs of Edward II. Duke of of Parma, and alſo of the Houſe of Medicis, born Oct. 14 1692.

This Marriage having been negotiated by Julius Alberoni, a Subject to the Duke of Parma, and a Prieſt, he obtained the Cardinal's Hat at the Interceſſion of the Queen his Miſtreſs, and was ſoon after made Prime Miniſter. He entered into a bloody War, in order to have recovered Naples and Sicily, but his Views being defeated by the contracting Parties in the Quadruple Alliance, and the great Blow given to the Spaniſh Fleet, by Sir George Byng, he was obliged to reſign his Employments, and to retire into Italy.

In 1720. King Philip acceeded to the Quadruple Alliance, and thereby procured the eventual Succeſſion of the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and of the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany, for his eldeſt Son, by his ſecond Wife. The next Year his Nephew, Lewis XV. was contracted to his Daughter, the Infanta Maria; and his Son the Prince of Aſturias, married the Daughter of the Regent, as his Brother Don Carlos, did another Daughter of the ſame Prince. In 1723, the Reconciliation between the two Courts of France and Spain, was entirely finiſhed, and towards the cloſe of that Year, the Regent died, which put an end to that Syſtem, calculated rather for aggrandizing his own Family, than for the Welfare of either Kingdom.

In 1724, King Philip thought fit on the 5th of January to abdicate his Throne, to which his Son Lewis I. ſucceeded, to the univerſal Satisfaction of the Spaniſh Nation, who were exceſſively deſirous of being themſelves governed by a Native of their own Country; but their Joy was very ſhort lived, ſince that Prince died on the 20th of Auguſt following, of the Small Pox. Upon this, King Philip reſumed the Crown, though many of the greateſt Lawyers in Spain, thought it ought to have deſcended to his preſent Catholick Majeſty. The Duke of Bourbon, who ſucceeded the Regent in the Management of the Affairs of France, ſent back the Infanta, upon which the Queen Dowager of Spain, and her Siſter, were alſo ſent back to France; and their Catholick Majeſties were ſo angry, that of a ſudden, they concluded the famous Treaty of Vienna, which united them with the late Emperor, and entirely divided them from France. But, by the Interpoſition of England, Things were again compromized, and the old Syſtem reſtored in 1728, by the Treaty of Seville.

In 1733, the War broke out on the Score of the Succeſſion to the Crown of Poland, by which the Spaniards had an Opportunity of attacking the Imperialiſts in Italy, which ended in the Acquiſition of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, for Don Carlos, in exchange for Parma, and Placentia, and Tuſcany, which were given to the Houſe of Auſtria, and the Duke of Lorrain; after which thoſe Differences began, which at Length, when Palliatives had been long tried in vain, obliged Great Britain to declare War againſt Spain, Oct 23, 1739, and ſoon after followed the General War, which ſtill continues.

By his ſecond Queen King Philip had the following Children, viz. 1ſt, Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, born January 9, 1716, and married to Maria Emilia, Daughter to the King of Poland, born Nov. 13, 1724, by whom he has two Princeſſes.

II. The Infanta, Maria Anna Victoria, born March 20, 1718, formerly intended for the Wife of Lewis XV, and now Princeſs of Brazil.

III. The Infant Don Philip, born March 4, 1720, High Admiral of Spain, who eſpouſed the Princeſs Louiſa Elizabeth of France, born Auguſt 3, 1727, by whom he has a Princeſs.

IV. The Infanta Maria Thereſa, born May 31, 1726.

V. The Cardinal Infant Don Lewis, Archbiſhop of Toledo and Seville, born July 4, 1727.

And VI. The Infanta Maria Antonietta, born November 6, 1729.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 8. On Saturday Evening laſt the Paſſengers and Crew belonging to the Spaniſh Prize that was taken and brought in by the Dublin Privateer were brought on Shore, the Officers and Paſſengers are lodged in Caſtle Lane, and have their Liberty on Parole, and the Crew are lodged in ſeveral Houſes on George's Quay.

The Governor taken on board is lodged in a Merchant's Houſe, and has his Liberty on Parole; his Name is Don Francisco Avarea Valdes, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Goata Mula in New Spain, Preſident of the Royal Audience, and Knight of the Order of St. James.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 7. This Morning betwixt ſix and ſeven, John Murray of Broughton, Eſq; was brought down from the Caſtle in a Chair, to the Canongate, and ſet out from thence in a Coach for London, with Colonel Cockayne and one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, eſcorted by a Party of Kingſton's Horſe, and four Soldiers of Col Lee's Regiment of Foot, mounted on Horſeback, under the Command of Capt. Gore.

The Advices from the North contain nothing material, only that a great many private Men are coming in every Day, and laying down their Arms.

Lord Lovat is ſtill kept at Fort Auguſtus.

We hear there is not the leaſt Appearance of Rebels in the Hill of Minniegig, but every Thing peaceable and quiet there.

Edinburgh, July 8. The Regiments from Perth are every Day expected at Kinghorn, in order to embark on Board the Tranſports, lying ready in the Road of Leith to carry them over to Flanders.

On Saturday laſt one Grow was taken up by the Argyleſhire Militia, near Drymen, and ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle of Dumbarton, on Suſpicion of his having joined the Rebels. We hear that one Cameron was taken up the Day before at Tyndrum by another Party of the ſame Militia, on the ſame Account, and ſent Priſoner to Inverary.

We are adviſed by Letters from Lochaber, that Capt. Scot, who had been detached with 300 Men, was returned to Fort-William; in his Progreſs into Locheil's Country, he took Priſoners five Deſerters from the Furnace Man of War; two Barrels of Gunpowder and and four Barrels of Shot, which he found concealed in the Weſt Part of Lochiel's Eſtate; he alſo found Plenty of exceeding good Arms both French, Spaniſh, and Britiſh: he very narrowly miſſed of taking Lochiel and ſome others by a little Glen, which he miſſook; but hopes yet to find out him and others, who are going from Hill to Hill in a deſperate Way.

Extract of a Letter from Lorn, June 28.

"Dougallon and Glenco are ſtill at Inverary; there "is no more Accounts of General Campbell's Succeſs "at Uiſt, but it is thought the Pretender cannot eſ-"cape, as the General and Capt. Scot are both in "Search of him.—It is credibly reported that there "are ſome Papers found with the Rebels that diſcover "a Scheme of Religion intended for Scotland, with "Commiſſions from Rome for the Eſtabliſhment there-"of; alſo the Invoice of what Arms were furniſhed by "the King of France for the Service of the Pretender."

"The Guide to the young Pretender is taken Priſoner.

Edinburgh, July 10. Yeſterday one Dickiſon was by Sentence of a Court Martial, executed in the Grais Market: He had been a private Centinel in Colonel Lee's Regiment, and deſerted to the Rebels, was one of their Huſſars, and remarkably active in inviegling others to join in the Rebellion.

Yeſterday a Committee of all the Burgeſſes of this City met, and named a Sub-committee to examine into the Defects of the Sett of the City with regard to the Magiſtrates and Councellors, in order to apply for a Rectification.

We are inform'd, that a Detachment of Gen. Hamilton's Dragoons having received information of ſome Rebels that were lurking about the Braes of Angus, march'd from Dundee, and required them to ſurrender, which they refuſing the Dragoons fired upon them, and killed Mr. Cameron of Kinlochleven, with ſome others, and took nine Priſoners, whom they brought into the Jail of Dundee.

By a Letter from an Officer at Fort Auguſtus, of the 29th of June, there is Advice, that upon an Information, that ſome of the Heads of the Rebels were in a Wood near Garvamoir, a Detachment was ſent in queſt of them; but the Rebels having Intelligence of it, had juſt Time enough to make off, that the Party ſent after them fired upon their Rear, and wounded one Man, but a River being between them they could not get up with them: That they however burnt the Hutt, in which they lodged, which was a Curioſity, being of Wicker-wood, had eleven different Apartments with a Fire-place in each of them: There was left upon a Table, a Lemon cut through with ſome Bottles of different kinds of Liquors, a Bowling-piece, and ſome other Trifles. Lochiel with his followers was ſuppoſed to be among them.—Old Lord Lovat drinks hard, and eats little.—Macniel of Barra, with 40 more, are ſent to Inverneſs.—It is thought, that the Army won't march South for theſe three Weeks.———Parties are every Day bringing in great Numbers of Cattle, but no Priſoners of Note.

From Caſtle-Menzies, that the Ranach Men have all ſubmitted to Capt. Webſter, and that there is not the leaſt Appearance of Diſorders in thoſe Parts.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, July 12. They write from Barnard-Caſtle, that laſt Week the Wife of Thomas Emerſon, Butcher, delivered of three Daughters at that Place, who were all baptiſed, but two of them is ſince dead.

On Thurſday laſt was married at Elſon, in Northumberland, Marmion Hall, of Catcleugh, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 600 l. per Annum, aged 72, to Miſs Baby Hope, of Hexham, an agreeable young Lady, with a handſome Fortune, aged 22.

Laſt Monday the Races began at Durham, when a Purſe of 50 l. given by John Hedworth and George Bowes, Eſqrs. Members for that County, was won by Mr Pullen's Brown Horſe, Cæſar.

On Tueſday 50 l. was won by Mr. Swan's Grey Colt, Bold Foreſter.

On Wedneſday 50 l. was won by Mr. Wilſon's Bay Mare Tip.

On Thurſday 50 l. was won by Mr. Hunt's Cheſnut Horſe, Jigg.

And Yeſterday 50 l. was won by Miſs Betty Routh's Black Horſe Othello.

Laſt Thurſday Mr Bradley's Cheſnut Mare, Miſs Jenny, run againſt Mr. Softley's Bay Gelding, Invincible, four Miles on the Town Moor, for twenty Guineas, which was won by the former.

On Thurſday Afternoon arrived here in a Coach, under the Care of Lieutenant Colonel Cockayne, eſcorted by a Party of Dragoons, John Murray, Eſq; of Broughton, the Pretender's Secretary; and Yeſterday Morning he proceeded for London. He ſeemed exceedingly dejected, and look'd very pale.

On Monday next 25 Rebel Officers, and a good Number of Iriſh Sailors, taken in the Pretender's Service, are to ſet out from Berwick for Carliſle, to be tried at the enſuing Aſſizes.

The Aſſizes are to begin at Lancaſter, on July 30; at Apulby, Auguſt 5; and at Carliſle, Auguſt 8.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Die Martis, 8 *Julii,* 1746.

Whereas Monday the 28th of July inſt. is appointed by the Houſe of Lords for the Trials of William Earl of Kilmarnock, George Earl of Cromartie, and Arthur Lord Balmerino, upon the reſpective Bills of Indictment for High Treaſon found againſt them: It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that all the Lords, who ſhall attend the ſaid Trials, do attend the Houſe to take the Oaths in order to their Sitting and Voting upon ſuch Trials, on the Thurſday and Friday next preceding the Day appointed for the ſaid Trials.

Ordered, That this Order be printed and publiſhed in the London Gazette.

Ashley Cowper, Cler' Parliamentor'

Fort Auguſtus, July 2. Yeſterday was brought hither Priſoner Hugh Frazier, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lovat, by a Party of Kingſton's Horſe, which was ſent in Search after him.

Whitehall, July 12. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Office of Ranger and Keeper of Windſor Great Park, in the room of John Spencer, Eſq; deceaſed, for and during his own Life, and the Lives of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Amelia and the Princeſs Caroline, and the Life of the longeſt Liver of them.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Taylor, Doctor of Laws, the Place and Dignity of one of the Prebends of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, void by the Reſignation of Lawrence Brodrick, late Prebendary thereof.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being informed, that the Count de Clermont, frequently diſputed the Orders of Marſhal Saxe, on a Suppoſition, that his Rank gave him no Command over the Princes of the Blood, reſolv'd to create him Generaliſſimo of his Armies, as was practiced in the late Reign, in Regard to the Duke de Vendoſme, which Reſolution he declar'd in the late general Council of State held at Verſailles, on the News of the Surrender of Mons, and the inveſting Charleroi.

Among the Articles of the Capitulation of Mons, theſe are ſome of the Principal; IV. That the Gariſon of the City ſhould be Priſoners of War, that of St. Ghillian not included, the Commandant not being dependant on the Governor of Mons. V. The Officers to have their Equipage, with Paſſports, and the Soldiers their Baggage. IX. The Priſoners of the Gariſon taken during the Siege, to follow the Fate of their Corps; the French Priſoners to be releaſed. Article XIV. is in Favour of the Duke of Aremberg, Great Bailiff of Hainault, and Governor of Mons. The reſt, 19 in Number, differ very little from what are uſual on ſuch Occaſions.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that tho' the Gariſon of Mons conſiſted of 12 Battalions, ſix Auſtrians, and ſix Dutch, they did not in all amount to above 2300 Men, no Recruits, nor any of thoſe that were upon Furlow, having been able to join their reſpective Corps. Out of this ſmall Gariſon between 4 and 500 were loſt during the Siege, either killed, taken Priſoners, or deſerted. The French Loſs before the Place was very great, all the Towns and Villages about being full of their Wounded, and their Officers acknowledging that no Place they have taken in the Low Countries, coſt ſo much Pains, and ſo many Lives.

Great Rejoicings were made at Madrid upon a falſe Account received from a Captain of Ship that put in at Carthagena, and aſſured the Governor that the Army of the Three Crowns had won a compleat Victory near Placentia; but the true Relation of the Action on the 16th paſt arriving ſoon after, the Joy was turned into a deep Silence.

Two Books, that were printed at the Hague, have been lately burnt at Paris by the Hands of the common Executioner; one entirled The Natural Hiſtory of the Soul, and the other Philoſophic Thoughts; and the moſt ſtrict Search is ardored to be made after the Author, that they may be puniſhed if found in the Kingdom of France.

Court-Houſe on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Tueſday, July 15.

This Day began the Trials of the Rebels, when (the Nominal) Colonel Townley of Townly Commander of of the Manchester Regiment, was tried and convicted of High Treaſon againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.——He excepted to ſeveral of thoſe ſummoned on the Jury, which were chang'd for others; altho' it is certain the Exceptions were merely Litigious: And on his Trial he produced a Commiſſion from the French King, which was treated with that Contempt it deſerved; and muſt convince the Jacobites, that ſuch wicked and fooliſh Contrivances can have no Effect on Men of Underſtanding.

The Jury on the above Trial, were

Daniel Ponton,	Edmund Brown,
John Hayward,	Thomas Belſh,
Michael Cuffes,	Thomas Dawſon,
Francis Bartholomew,	William Taylor,
Robert Wood,	Thomas Linton,
William Brooker,	James Pain,

Evidences for the King.

Roger Macdonald	Capt. Craigg
Samuel Maddox	Capt. Yere
Auſtin Coleman	Thomas Craigg
Capt. Carey	Mr. Daviſon

On the Priſoner's Defence.

John Haywood	Thomas Dickenſon

Wedneſday, July 16.

This Day the Court ſat again, purſuant to their Adjournment, when the following Perſons were Tried and found guilty of High Treaſon, viz.

George Fletcher, Captain in the Manchester Regiment.

Thomas Chadwick, Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

And William Battragh, Enſign in ditto.

They endeavour'd to prove that they were forc'd into the Rebellion; but it plainly appeared, by Mr. Maddox, the Principal Evidence, and others, that they Voluntarily, and without any Compulſion, join'd the Scotch Rebel Army at Mancheſter, that they wore White Cockades, Saſhes, &c. and march'd as Officers from that Place to Derby, and from thence (on hearing of the Duke of Cumberland's Approach) to Carliſle, where they regularly kept Guard, and attended the Councils of War held there, for defending the Place againſt his Majeſty's Forces, &c.

The Judges who ſat to Day, were
The Lord Chief Juſtice Lee,
Mr. Juſtice Wright,
And Mr. Baron Reynolds.

The Council for the King, were
Mr. Attorney General, Sir. John Strange, Sir Rich. Lloyd.

Council for the Priſoners, were
Serjeant Wynne. Mr. Parrot.

The Jury were

Francis Bartholomew,	John Ottway,
Richard Sherlock,	Thomas Poplin,
Thomas Dawſon,	John Stark,
Richard Toy,	George Hart,
John Fielder,	William Bridgſtock,
James Viner,	John Rowles.

Thurſday, July 17.

This Day Chriſtopher Taylor, who pleaded not guilty, on his firſt Arraignment, was brought to the Bar, where he deſired to Retract his former Plea, which the Court was pleaſed to admit; and he pleaded Guilty. After which the following Perſons were tried, and found guilty of High Treaſon, viz.

James Dawſon, Captain in the Mancheſter Regiment,
Thomas Deacon, Captain in ditto, And
John Berwick, Captain in ditto.

John Hunter, Enſign in ditto, was tried and Acquitted it being plainly proved that he was forced in the Rebellion; that he endeavour'd to make his Eſcape from them, and was followed eleven Miles, and obliged to return, being threatened with Death if he refus'd.

The Judges were
Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice
Sir Thomas Abney, Knt And
Sir Michael Foſter, Knt.

Council for the King.
Mr. Attorney General,
Mr. Solicitor General,
The Hon. Mr. York.

Council for the Priſoners,
Serjeant Wynne, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Parrot.

We hear that his Grace the Lord High Steward will be drawn by ſix Horſes in his State-Coach to Weſtminſter-Hall, to try the Rebel Peers, which is to be proceeded by four Coaches of Officers and Equerries, and all the Officers are to be dreſſed with white Ribbands. His Grace will alſo have ſixteen Footmen walk by the ſide of the State Coach uncovered, and twenty Gentlemen to wait at Table during the Time of his High-Stewardſhip.

The late Marquis of Tullibardine did not die of the Bloody Flux, being recovered from that, but of a Stoppage of Urine, for which he was cut, and a large Quantity of Water taken from him; but being reduced to ſo very low a State of Health before, could not poſſibly recover.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 15.

"At a Court-Martial held on board the Edinburgh Man of War, Commodore Coates, Preſident, ſix Sailors were tried for Deſertion, all of whom were found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death. They belong'd to the Vulture Sloop of War, and with nine others not yet taken, got off from the ſaid Sloop in the Long-boat in Portland Road. I am informed, that the Maſter, whoſe Watch it was when they went off, is mulcted all his Wages, turned before the Maſt, and is to be ſent abroad in the firſt Ship that ſails."

The Charming Peggy, Ramage, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, was taken 100 Leagues to the Weſtward of Cape Clear by the Spaniards, and carried into Bayonne.

The Sarah, Blunt, from New-York for Amſterdam, is taken by the French, and carried into Dunkirk.

Yeſterday Se'nnight the Portfield, Capt. D'Abbadie, and the Bombay Caſtle, Capt. Brown, ſailed from the Downs for the Eaſt-Indies, and all the Coaſters ſailed to the Weſtward.

BANKRUPTS.

Daniel Wilkins, of Nailſworth, in the Pariſh of Avening, in the County of Glouceſter, Clothier.

Iſaac Sallows the Younger, of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Butcher.

Iſrael Noyes the Younger, of the City of Briſtol, Tobaconiſt, Dealer in Wine, and Chapman.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, tho they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately drinking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as removing the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Unreaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirit and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 7s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do; And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifference or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſides; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who uſ'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere-Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon asking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do not once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Day Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often has conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances, they effectually and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and ſtatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Ague, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are a Cure for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewomen's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or Weakneſs, to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the *French Illneſs*, attended with nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Saliv ation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves from all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient, in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son-in-Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the loweſt Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing neceſſary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for clearing Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His Houſe faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The only True Specifick TINCTURE

For the TOOTH-ACH, *and all Diſorders and Defects of the* TEETH *and* GUMS *whatever, which has given ſuch intire Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above theſe Twenty Years paſt, by its vaſtly excelling all other Things, either formerly invented or lately contrived for theſe Purpoſes;*

SINCE one Drop of it gives infallible and inſtant Eaſe in the moſt tormenting Pain, when nothing elſe will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but abſolutely cures the TOOTH-ACH, ſo as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once uſing, it makes the foulеſt Teeth moſt beautifully white, aſſuredly faſtens thoſe that are looſe, and infallibly preſerves the Teeth from growing rotten, and thoſe a little decayed, from becoming worſe: It perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cauſing them to grow up to the Teeth again to Admiration, and alſo occaſions a ſweet Breath.

It is neither diſagreeable to the Smell or Taſte, but effectually preſerves the Teeth and Gums from all manner of Foulneſs, Corruption and Putrefaction, keeps them ſound, good, and in moſt beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to anſwer the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Reſpect, as Perſons innumerable have experienced.

But theſe inimitable Qualities, and ſolely inherent Virtues by which it has juſtly gained ſuch an univerſal and unparalell'd great Character, have occaſion'd, as uſual in ſuch Caſes, various and frequent Endeavours to mimick it, ſome under the ſame Name, and in the very Words of this Advertiſement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London, at 5s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Good Allowance to thoſe who take Quantities for Exportation.

DR. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-foiling Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, and entirely and as it were, inſtantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poiſonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees clenſes off the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts, ſenſibly and firmly, without the too common Conſequences of leaving either Foulneſs, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way ſo regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Doſe, each Time, ſo ſmall and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the niceſt Perſons are as well ſurprized as delighted with it, and the more ſo, as it agrees with every one's Conſtitution, hinders no Buſineſs, nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation.

In a very ſmall Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a cold CLAP, and thoſe more ſevere, according to their ſeveral Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo compleatly adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo fully anſwers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it is impoſſible it ſhould once fail.

But no more need to be ſaid of it, for it will recommend itſelf, inſomuch that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aboveſaid and left (ſeal'd up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookſeller, at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-ſtreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal-Exchange; where it may be had by any Meſſenger, aſking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Polluto ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten time as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be compleat Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever,*

And alſo of IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ever ſo long Standing,*

The Famous and Ineſtimable PROLIFICK ELIXIR.

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommenced,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Barrenneſs in Women, and Impotency in Men in the Univerſe, and which at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the eſſential Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling, opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenifhing the crifpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It reſtores a bright lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by laſt living or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtores all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 5s. a Bottle, with Directions.

Immediate CURE, for — A

COUGH, a COLD, Aſthma, Tiſick, Shortneſs, and ſuch a Difficulty of Breathing, as to be Ready almoſt to DIE, for Want of Breath, &c. And, For the moſt violent HOOPING, and other COUGHS, in Children, Is GIVEN GRATIS, (with Printed Directions Along with it) to All Perſons, RICH and POOR, that that will ask for it,

In LONG-ACRE,

At Mr. BURCHELL's, The Sign of the Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE,

For Children's TEETH, and Caſe of Knives, Cutler and Toyſhop, Next Drury-Lane, LONDON.

It Preſently Cures A COLD, and, has Cured Many a COUGH, in 12 or 15 Minutes, There not being another ſuch Remedy, in the World, Again.

This Remedy was publiſhed ſome Years Ago, in London, and Cured ſo Many Grown Perſons, almoſt Dying with COUGHS, and Want of Breath, And Children, of the moſt violent HOOPING, and other COUGHS, that, It was Sold, At a Great Price.

LETTERS of this REMEDY:

"SIR, I am Turned of 60, grievouſly Afflicted with an almoſt habitual COUGH, which Your Jewel of a Remedy, (that you ſo Generouſly GIVE to Mankind) has perfectly CURED, for which I hereby Return all the Thanks I am capable of, &c."

"SIR, My Child, waſted almoſt Away, with a moſt violent HOOPING COUGH, is perfectly CURED, by your Generous preſent to the World, of a Remedy, &c."

"SIR, Myſelf, and ſeveral Neighbours, being Cured of violent COLDS and COUGHS by your Diſintereſted, Noble Remedy, we cannot but join in our Hearty Thanks, &c."

——See other Letters of this Remedy, in the Evening Poſts, Old England, and other News Papers.

At the ſame Shop,

Are Alſo GIVEN GRATIS,

The Book on the Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE, for Children's TEETH, Fits, Fevers, Convulſions, &c. By His MAJESTY's Royal Patent,

PATIENCE, and FLANNEL, Conſidered in the GOUT and RHEUMATISM, &c. —— And the Book Entitled,

PLAIN TRUTH, in THREE CASES,

More Proper to be Read, by a Perſon's own Self in Private, than to be Told of, from Any Body, by WORD of MOUTH, With what FREEDOM of EXPRESSION, for Every One to Underſtand their Own Caſe by, as is Uſed in the 2d & 5th Pages, of this Book,

So that, it is Impoſſible for Any Perſon, Unhappily Concerned, in Any One, of theſe THREE Caſes, Not to Read On, When they Once See the OPEN Language of it.

LONDON: Printed for J. MORGAN, in *Pater-noſter-Row.* Where Advertiſements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.